Amalgamation-1933

Alabama

White Mother In Fight For Sun Tan Child

Courier

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 23 — (ANP)—According to a ruling in the Circuit court, Wednesday, upholding the County Board of Educatiton, the seven-year-old son of Mrs. Lillie Boyd white, cannot attend the Cedar Cove white school, where his brothers and sisters go, because the neighbors say that this particular son has Negro blood in his veins.

Judge Henry B. Foster refused the white mother's petition for a writ of mandamus which would have required the school board to admit the child to the white school.

Wednesday's decision came after an extended hearing in which Mrs Boyd and her white neighbors of Cedar Cove testified. Mrs. Boyd was joined in her plea by her white husband. Will Boyd, said to be more than 70 years of age, and ill for several years.

The dark child, aged seven years and eight months sat in his mother's lap, during the trial.

Mrs. Boyd testified that the father of the child was a white man, although he wasn't Mr. Boyd. Neighbors of Mrs. Boyd, testifying in behalf of the school board, told Judge Foster that they have cause to believe the child was of Negro blood.

Amalgamation - 1933

California.

Appeals Court Says Filipino May Wed English Girl

LOS ANGELES—(WS)—Another definite step toward marriage between the different races in this state was taken here last week when the Appellate Court upheld a decision of Superior Judge Walter S. Gates who had previously ruled that L. E. Lampton, clerk of Los Angeles County, issue a marriage license to Solvador Roldan, Filipino, and Marjorie Rogers, an English born white girl. 2-17-33

Legislation was drafted in 1880 and 1905 against the marriage of Caucasians and Mongolians and the question before the Appelate Court were if the Filipino is of the Malay race and was he included when legislators spoke of "Asiatics," "Coolies," and "Mongolians." The court held the brown race distinct from the yellow.

The original decision was handed down by Judge Walter S. Gates, who is known throughout the United States for his liberality on questions regarding the race. He also rendered the decision in the famous Los Angeles swimming pool case in 1930, which declared that Negroes should be allowed to use the pool at Exposition Park, located in a white district.

If this decision is permanent it will cause the marriage laws of the State of California to have a humorous side with respect to race. The Malay race, which is darker than the Mongolian, will be permitted to marry Caucasians, while the yellow race will not be able to do so because of specific legislation against them.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature and it is believed that action will be taken on it next week. Legislators realized the importance of stating specifically the parties concerned in the prohibition of marriage between members of different races and are trying to make the law invulnerable to onslaughts by attorneys.

COURT HEARS OF EX-COOK'S LURE FOR BARONESS

Mother Says Servant Acted as Boss of the Home. 4-1-33

SALINAS, Cal.—(WS)—Sensational revelations of how a servant held ascendancy over the mind of his ofay mistress were made in the Superior Court here last week, when the mother of the woman, who at one time was one of the most glittering figures in the upper round of international society, asked the court to declare her daughter incompetent.

William Turner, 40, brownskinned former cook on a transcontinental train, whose official connection with the family is that of chauffeur, gazed into a crystal ball and told the woman what was to happen in the future to her and her friends.

The woman in the case is the Baroness Ethel Maud Mulder, 32 white, divorced wife of a rich Dutch baron, who has been living quietly at Pacific Grove, Calif., since her separation from her husband.

The predictions of the future did not end with that period concerning the woman, but Turner held regular fortune telling parties at which he, enrobed in kingly attire and in the role of a ruler, read the future for all of her guests, evidence introduced at the trial showed.

From statements of the mother, it was also learned that he was not a mere chauffeur, but acted more like the boss of the house.

Auto and Heir

Baroness Mulder, woman of striking appearance, admitted when she took the stand that she had given Turner an automobile and had named him in her will.

When asked about the will, she replied: "In the event of my death, my will provides that Turner shall have my property in the Withers Tract on Monterey Peninsula and my summer cabin in Carmel Valley." The two parcels of property are in exclusive subdivisions and are valued highly.

Didn't Foresee Court Battle

The ability to change from a servant on a transcontinental train to that of one in a household where one can practice all the occult rites and establish such faith in persons whom he serves has caused Turner to be looked upon with envy in this city.

His predictions of the future must have carried convictions with the baroness, but the mother did not seem to be affected by his psychic powers. He had been able to foresee and foretell but when he was asked whether he foresaw the court battle, he did not answer.

RENO, NEV.
EVE. GAZETTE

APR 21 1933

MIXED MARRIAGES

IN PASSING a special act making marriages between whites and Filipinos unlawful the legislature of California has taken a still further step to preserve the "purity of the white race" in that state but after all the legislation is not new in principle as California law has long forbidden marriages of whites with Asiatics and Negroes just as similar legislation has long been in force in many of the other states of the union. In the present instance the legislature evidently was moved by the fear that the courts might hold that Filipinos are not actually Asiatics, inasmuch as they do not come from the Asiatic mainland, and so decided to remove all doubt about the matter.

Most of the Caucasian peoples instinctively object to racial mixtures. This antipathy has made the lot of the offspring of the union of whites with Asiatics deplorable in many instances, because neither Caucasians nor Asiatics of pure descent will accept them as one of their own. The unfortunate half-whites are consequently under a serious social disadvantage from birth. And this is not only true in this country, where racial lines are strictly drawn, but even in some of the Asiatic countries, particularly among the higher classes of their society.

However, there are other reasons than instinctive antipathies for placing mixed unions outside of the law. The experience of whites and other races with such marriages, where husbands and wives are of different color, with different traditions, customs and habits of thought, has been that in nearly all instances they result unhappily. For important social reasons, therefore, they are prohibited.

Recent movements against all such legislation, prompted by societies formed in New York and composed principally of radical magazine writers, will have no effect upon American thought in the matter. Experience has demonstrated the unfortunate results of such unions and very properly the state is exercising its right to protect itself and its yet unborn children.

COURIER
Stoughton, Wis.
JUL 10 1933

THE NEGRO'S PLACE

News that a negro physician in Los Angeles intruded upon the home of a white couple, persuaded the white wife to run off onto a romantic tangent, and thus break up the family circle, is received no doubt with various ideas as to solution. In the southern black belt, the problem would be solved by shooting the negro — or stringing him up. The Southerners are not like the Yankees. In the north, or outside the negro states, the affair would be settled in court. In the deep south, that darkey would be the honored guest of a necktie party, under some railroad bridge, or cottonwood tree. In other words, his expectancy as the insurance men say, wouldn't be so good—he wouldn't be an A-1 risk.

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Connecticut.

MISTRESS CONFESSES LOVE MAD SHOOTING OF AID SHE BROUGHT FROM DIXIELAND

Employer Leaves Man To Die When Groans Attract Visitors—Victim Refuses To Prosecute

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 5 — Steadfastly maintaining for two days the Dixie alibis for lynching —attempted rape and disobedience to a white woman, Miss Elosie Hewitt, Virginia riding teacher broke down in jail here today and confessed that she shot and tried to kill her stableman, Jordan Cook, in a jealous rage Sunday afternoon. In despair over the waning affections of her handsome ebony Romeo, the expert equestrienne admitted her long and soul burning affections for "Jordan" and in return Cook, now out of danger, heroically refused to make a charge against his love-mad employer.

She will be released if Cook recovers. She is still in a cell in the police station, having been unable to obtain the $1,500 bail, fixed by Judge William P. Mulville in Town Court.

Although the police say that Miss Hewitt told them at first that she shot Cook because he refused to obey her order to get out of the kitchen, she said that she fired in self defense believing that her life was in danger. Cook who is expected to recover, said that he did not wish to prosecute his employer.

"She just went hay-wire," he said.

Miss Hewitt, the police say, fired a shot into the ceiling and when Cook still remained in the kitchen and shut the door in her face, fired three more through the door, none of which struck him. Then the police say, she went upstairs and reloaded the pistol, which was a present from Cook, and fired four more shots at him. He had gone out on the porch by that time.

Miss Hewitt, the police say, left the wounded man there and when some friends who had called an hour and a half later commented on the bullet scars on the walls and woodwork, evaded the subject and talked about something else until they heard Cook's groans and suggested calling the police.

Amalgamation-1933

WOMAN SLAYER IS HELD

Despondent When She Sees Love For Her Waning, White Woman Shoots Down Paramour.

By SUTTON FERGUSON

WASHINGTON, July 20—"I couldn't live without him, so I killed him," wailed a worn and weary woman to police Tuesday. "But I wanted to kill myself, too."

The woman, Frances Catherine Allen, white, 29-year-old former resident of Binghamton, N. Y., was declared guilty in the shooting of Alfred Fletcher, 27, of Gainesville, Va., and of this city. The verdict was the result of over half an hour's deliberation by the coroner's jury, after nearly a score of witnesses had been called in during the hearing, held in the D. C. morgue on Monday, July 17.

The shooting occurred early last Friday morning in front of the Allen woman's residence, 1229 Twelfth street northwest, while the couple were sitting in Fletcher's expensive Auburn coupe. They had just returned from a ride around the block when Fletcher noticed that the woman's coat was drawn closely about her in a manner which showed that she was attempting to conceal some object beneath it. Upon being questioned by the man, the Allen woman admitted that she was concealing a gun. Then she told him that she intended to commit suicide.

Thought Fletcher Was White

A tussle ensued. According to her written statement, Frances Allen claimed that the gun was accidentally discharged when Alfred Fletcher tried to wrest it from her. A bullet struck the blue-eyed, light complexioned man in the left shoulder and punctured a lung on its downward course.

Wounded, Fletcher, accompanied by the woman, began a race in his car for the Emergency hospital. Sweeping down Twelfth street at a high rate of speed, despite the near-fatal swerves, the coupe was driven by the wounded man as far as Twelfth and New York avenue, where it was brought to a halt by the woman. Fletcher was rushed to Emergency hospital, after her cries for help attracted attention. He died at 3:27 a. m. Friday, July 15, in the operating room of the hospital.

Frances C. Allen claimed that she discovered Fletcher was colored when she went to a police station last May to post collateral for him on an investigation charge. Prior to that she said that she thought the man was white.

Evidence Showed Pursuit

Most of the evidence presented by the witnesses at the inquest pointed to the fact that during a period of nearly a year's acquaintanceship with Fletcher, Frances Allen pursued the fashionable idol constantly. Despite the fact that Fletcher's friends and relatives, with the exception of his half-brother, William Fletcher, were unmistakably colored, many of the witnesses testified that the Allen woman phoned, sent telegrams, letters, and on several occasions resorted to going to parties and other affairs where she thought she might see or be with her "lover."

Officer John J. Rooney of No. 1 Precinct stated that he had difficulty in keeping the Allen woman from going to the hospital with Fletcher after the fatal ride.

Prominent Doctor Star Witness

Among the witnesses who gave evidence which turned the tables on the crack efforts of Frances Allen's attorney were Miss Carrie Price, 5504 Foote street northeast, charming brown-skinned girl friend to William Fletcher, who testified that the Allen woman sought her out on several occasions in an effort to be in company with Alfred Fletcher; Miss Elizabeth Ball, attractive brown-skinned first cousin to the dead man, of 1443 T street northwest; John M. Day, close relative by marriage, who testified to the numerous and varied methods by which the alleged killer sought contact with Fletcher; Dr. M. Grant Lucas, prominent physician of this city, who admitted that the Allen woman came to his office on her own accord for treatment; William Fletcher, half brother to the dead man, who, contrary to daily newspaper reports, claimed that his brother associated with members of his race and that Frances Allen tried to use him as a decoy to ensnare Alfred Fletcher in her company. Several notes written by William Fletcher, objecting to the Allen woman's constant pursuit, were produced at the inquest. Considerable importance was attached to one note left at Frances Allen's Twelfth street home, written by the killed idol.

Colored Man On Jury

Before the inquest was well under way, the stately mother of Alfred Fletcher fainted in the crowded room where the hearings were held, and had to be carried out by friends and morgue attendants. She was unable to return to hear the inquest to its conclusion.

The coroner's jury of six men included Frederick A. Sabbs, a well-known barber of 1624 Third street northwest. The verdict of guilty handed down at the inquest turns the case of Frances Allen over to the District grand jury for hearing. The pale, glaring-eyed alleged killer fainted immediately after the decision was read.

Mrs. Madeline Beckwith of 1903 Fourth street northwest, was put on the current grand jury panel last week.

Funeral services for Fletcher were held from the undertaking rooms of Barnes & Matthews, Four-and-a-Half street southwest, on Wednesday, July 19, Rev. Grimes of the Salem Baptist Church officiating. Interment was in Gainesville, Va.

Amalgamation - 1933

General.

Mixed Marriages Concern Individuals Alone, White Columnist Tells Forum

Patricia Lee, Well Known Love Letter Commentator, Meets Barrage of Questions at Bethel Church Friday Evening.

BALTIMORE, Md.—

"Marriage between the races is an individual matter."

"No good has come from back-seat driving by in-laws."

"Long engagements are a strain on love."

"Marriage is more important than a career."

"Minister and actress have to be sympathetic."

These are but a few of the bits of advice on the affairs of the heart given by Patricia Lee, white, New York, love letter columnist, in reply to a multitude of questions which showered her at the City-Wide Young People's Forum, at Bethel A.M.E. Church, Friday night.

The columnist passed hurriedly over a narration of the types of letters she receives daily to that portion of the program where the questioning begins. Although not a public speaker, Mrs. Lee's brief witty replies, pleasing personality, and the weight of the subject, love, made the meeting one of the most enjoyed this season.

Protest Annapolis Mauling

Immediately after Mrs. Lee's talk, the forum unanimously endorsed a telegram to Governor Ritchie and Attorney-General Lane protesting the beating of the men in Annapolis, the past week, requesting their release and punishment of their maulers.

Among the many questions asked the heart soother were:

Q. Do you think persons of different races should marry?

A. I think that it is up to the individual. A number of such marriages have turned out very successfully. Time and the individuals alone can prove the success of the marriage.

Q. How about a wedding in which the groom is a minister and the bride an actress as in the Powell-Washington case in New York?

A. I do not know either of the persons. I think such a situation would be difficult for both. If they are broad-minded and sympathetic there is no reason why they cannot get along.

Q. Which is the more important to a woman, a successful career or marriage?

A. I think that marriage is the more important unless the two can be combined. It is a most tragic thing to find a lonely successful thing.

Q. Should a mother-in-law or father-in-law interfere with a husband and his wife?

A. I have never heard of any good coming out of back-seat driving. I am a mother-in-law myself but I try not to drive from the back seat.

Q. Is it possible to be in love with three persons at once?

A. The one who asked that is not in love with anybody.

Love At First Sight

Q. Do you believe in love at first sight?

A. I think it is more of a physical attraction than anything else. Of course, it may develop into real love.

Q. Should a young woman continue to work after she is married?

A. She may have to. I have had many letters from men complaining of their wives working; on the other hand, I have letters from wives complaining that their husbands want them to work.

Q. Is it wrong for a girl of 17 to stop school and marry the man she loves?

A. I would hate for a daughter of mine to stop school at that age and marry the man she loves or any other man, although it is being done successfully. Some girls of 17 today are just the same as a woman of 40.

Don't Marry Flappers

Q. Why is it that young men overlook the old-fashioned girl for the flapper?

A. I do not think so. A man may chase around with the wild type, but when he gets ready to marry it is the old-fashioned girl he picks for a wife.

Q. Should the time when a girl is allowed to have visitors depend upon her acts rather than her age?

A. I think some girls are never ready to have boy friends. When they have company should depend upon their behavior.

Q. I am a young married woman and want to accumulate things and have a home, or should I leave the responsibility to my husband?

A. I would not suggest to any woman who is provided for in times like these to go out and take a job just so she could have a few more luxuries. In prosperious times it would be all right.

Woman's Only Protection

Q. Explain companionate marriage.

A. It would take the rest of the night, but I will say that I do not believe in anything that puts itself up as superior to our old-fashioned marriage. I cannot understand how women get new fangled ideas about marriage when it is the only protection a woman has.

Q. What is your impression of a three-year engagement?

A. I think it is a terrible strain on love.

Wants to Live on Pa

Q. I am a young high school graduate, out of work, and desperately in love with a fine girl. She is willing to marry me as I am. We can live at her father's house, but I do not like to accept such support. My emotions are running away with me, what shall I do?

A. I do not approve of marriage between young people when they plan to go and live with the old folks. The young couple should start out in life alone and stand alone. They should avoid complications. I think that after parents have raised a family they are entitled to peace and quietness. There is not much peace and quietness in a home where there ar two families.

Q. Should persons not in love marry for financial or social reasons?

A. I do not think there is anything that warrants marriage but love.

Can't Forget Ages

Q. What age should a man and a woman be when they marry?

A. There should be no great difference in their ages. I know of a very charming woman who married a man many years her junior. She is quite unhappy, not because of anything he has done, but because she is always conscious of the fact he is younger. Women are built that way, they can never forget ages.

Q. Should an intelligent person marry an illiterate person?

A. I believe the intelligent person would be unkind and overbearing to the mate. If the ignorant person had ambition enough to make himself the ideal of his mate, then it might be done.

Superior Race Improbable

Q. What would you suggest in order to produce a superior race or nation?

A. That will hardly be done in this generation or any other. People have been unsuccessfully trying that so long, and they are so much smarter than I, that I cannot pass an opinion on it.

Q. Should a prominent couple who live like cats and dogs avoid divorce because of scandal or disgrace and continue to fight?

A. I think they are being disgraced when they live together and fight like cats and dogs.

Paragraph
Jennison - O.
MAR 11

THE INTERRACIAL PROBLEM

In these tense days of facing national problems, little thought is given to the varied elements which make the complexion of the country, in itself a major problem.

America, melting pot of the world, is finding, to her surprise, that she has lost to a large degree the boasted Anglo Saxon fairness of complexion upon which she prided herself. The copper-colored. original inhabitant, the Indian, the black-skinned Negro, imported by the whites, themselves. let it never be forgotten, and the yellow Asiatic, all have contributed to thought and custom and, also, influenced hues of complexion.

Pride of race immediately disclaims any appreciable effect of these units upon American life as a whole But there is a very decided element in the cause and effect of the mixed blood in America. A condition for which the white man, not the Negro or other dark-skinned man, is responsible. He, in the main, is responsible for the hopeless problem of two races warring in the same individual. "The fathers have eaten sour gapes and put the children's teeth on edge."

Experience teaches that persons of mixed blood embody the weaknesses of both and but few virtues of either. Universal sympathy must be given these unfortunates, damned by their own fathers before birth But the problem of their assimilation into the national life remains. Benjamin Davenport in his novel, **Blood Will Tell,** gives a grewsome tale of what mixed blood did tell in one circumstance, at least.

The problem has been created. Will it be solved? Some students of the world-wide Interracial Problem are in favor of breaking down all barriers between races. Others view such a solution with horror. In the meantime the subject is focing itself to the front Dark races are as jealous of the purity of their blood-stream as is the highest exponent of the white race.

Contributor Takes Exception To Views On Intermarriage

Editor, The Pittsburgh Courier:

On June 10, I believe, Mrs. Castora Carmenta Martin of Erie, Pa., had a letter in The Pittsburgh Courier taking Dr. George E. Miller to task because he advocated or pointed out that intermarriage was perfectly alright. She went on to say that Dr. Miller must have been making preparations to marry a white woman, why he stated what he said. All she said was most amusing, and one could have gotten a good laugh had it not been so pathetic.

Here is a woman of a group which is more exploited at the hands of white men than any other group of women in the world. They have given birth to five million of more mulatto children, in many instances, against their will. And yet, she is weeping because somebody says that he believes in intermarriage. What she is saying knowingly or unknowingly is that she believes in bastardy. But she is not as bad as Mrs. Mary Smith who, in the July 8 issue takes Mr. Schuyler to task because he advocates intermarriage. Her quarrel is that Mr. Schuyler does not think that colored women are as good as white women, which is puerile, infantile and inane. She claims that Mr. Schuyler did not attack Negroes until he married a white woman, which is a grotesque misconception and misrepresentation of the truth, and proves that Mrs. Smith has not been following Mr. Schuyler's writings carefully. For in "The Messenger," ten years ago, Mr. Schuyler said more things about the Negro than he has said in the past five years, for he now has grown older and he laughs ta the Negro's folly rather than criticize it as he once did.

Everyone who has sense knows that the Negro ought to be criticized. He should be criticized severely, for he will only make good in proportion as he is criticized severely. What the Negro wants to learn is to laugh at his folly just as other people laugh at theirs, instead of weeping and wailing at his folly and charging all his troubles to the fact that he is black, and lying about the white man does not give him a chance. Mrs. Smith claims that Mr. Schuyler does not write anything worth while, which shows that she does not know anything about good writing. Schuyler is considered by even his enemies as one of the leading, if not the leading satirist in America, and his satire ranks well with that of Bernard Shaw or any other satirical writers. One must be conversant to be able to appreciate one who writes in a satiric vein. Mrs. Smith, like Mrs. Martin, does not know that Frederick Douglass, one of the greatest men who ever lived, became the greatest champion. In fact he was the most persistent, fearless and indefatigable champion of human rights who has ever lived, and that his best writings and works came after he had married a white woman, who was sympathetic to the thing which he was doing. His wife worked side by side with him, and it was she who left the home, or raised money to leave it at Anacostia, Md. Richard Allen, founder of the A. M. E. Church was married to a white woman who was also sympathetic with his works, and helped him tremendously. The accusation against Mr. Schuyler is absolutely false and unfounded. It has no basis. I know of no woman in the country who is more loyal and has more fidelity than Mrs. Schuyler, and probably she has given up more than most women, to marry Schuyler. Yet, she does it with simplicity and felicity. For as she puts it, she prefers the man she loves to any relationships with her family or her so called white race. No one is kinder to colored people than Mrs. Schuyler and to know her is to lover her. In fact, she does not like for Schuyler to criticize colored people at all. For she feels that they are doing the best that they can under the conditions. But knowing the Negro as Schuyler does, he knows that if the Negro is not criticized, he will become lethary stricken.

Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Smith both have no objections to Negroes marrying white women, providing their mothers are black. For I am sure both of them admired Booker T. Washington's second and third wife, both of whom were whiter than Mrs. Schuyler. They have admiration for Mrs. Moton, the wife of Dr. R. R. Moton, and she is as white as Mrs. Roosevelt. In other words, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Martin are supporting bastardy just as Cole Blease or Thomas Heflin or any other Ku Klux Klan would, and they are making the same excuse, namely, "keep your race pure," when there is no such thing as a pure race. So called races have been mixing e er since there were so-called races, for in fact, there is only one race, namely, "the human race."

If the Negro thinks he is as good as other people, why does he object to doing the thing which the white man calls legal, namely, marriage. Colored women ought to be the last persons on earth to kick, because if a white man is not permitted to marry her, her bastard children cannot inherit what the father has. Both of these ladies will tell you that they are just as good as other people, but their actions say that they do not believe what they are saying, still they want other people to believe it.

Yours very truly,
L. F. COLES,
Philadelphia.

Amalgamation-1933

Illinois.

MONEY CUTS COLOR LINE

Shadrick B. Turner (deceased), a Colored citizen or Chicago, settled here many years ago, bringing with him his young wife, a native of Canada. They both struggled, and in the course of time amassed a small fortune. Mr. Turner became a member of the Illinois general assembly, serving several years in that body. He died in 1927, leaving considerable wealth to his widow.

Soon she passed on, leaving no will. However, two blood relatives, both Colored, have made claims to the estate. Now comes a white lady, from Virginia, who gladly claims kin with the Colored lady from Canada. This surrender of race prejudice is prompted by $100,000 left by the Colored lady. The white lady appeared in Judge Taylor's court a few days ago and told the world that when $100,000 was involved race prejudice must take a back seat.

Much food for thought can be found in the psychology of the white lady. One thing she demonstrates is that barriers made possible by racial hate, hypocrisy and sham can be easily removed when $100,000 is involved. Fortunate for her, she is presenting her case in a state in which, if her cause is just, judgment will be promptly

It is too bad that thousands of mulattoes cannot go South and establish their kinship with hundreds of thousands of white men and women who are their brothers and sisters.

This will no doubt be interesting to the Commercial Appeal, published in Memphis, Tenn., which carried an extensive editorial a few days ago on the question of "Race Purity." We quote: "Simple honesty demands the assertion that the preservation of racial purity is a much more vital need than the preservation of racial equality." However, before taking the Commercial Appeal's advice seriously, let us study the source from which it comes.

An investigation discloses that even in Memphis their acts do not accord with their preachments. The southern white man has always stood out for race purity for HIS women folks, but he has let no opportunity pass to consort after dark with Colored women and raise families by them. As a result of his immoral habits thousands of Colored men and women have been absorbed by the white race.

Many of them, to our knowledge, are holding high and influential positions in civic and political affairs of the South. It would be inadvisable for the Commercial Appeal to make an investigation on the question of RACE PURITY in the South. It is just barely possible that an embarrassing situation might arise.

In the city of Memphis there are thousands of beautiful mulatto women and handsome men. Now, will the Commercial Appeal please tell us by what process was their color changed? Did their fathers and mothers marry into the white race, or by what process was the [illegible]ing done?

Amalgamation-1933

Indiana

ANTI-INTERMARRIAGE LAW

Recorder

A colored man and his assertedly white wife were arrested in Richmond last week.

Both are being held in the Marion county jail on charges involving violation of a state law which prohibits intermarriage of white and colored persons. 1-28-33

Exposure of the fatal marriage consumation was effected through a brother of the bride, who informed authorities that his sister is white.

The couple, marion county license bureau records reveal, were married in Indianapolis on January of this year.

It was further shown that the bride to facilitate the matrimonial venture falaciously gave a local address as her residence.

That is plainly incriminating in our interpretation of the spirit of the Indiana anti-intermarriage law is correct.

There is also in the act much evidence that might be used damagingly against its perpetrator.

Equally apparent is the likelihood that it might be grounds for charges involving the obtaining of a marriage license under false pretenses

Very regrettable is the circumstance involving the arrests of the parties to the marital amalgamation.

The unfortunate man and wife are entitled to a measure of sympathy in their plight.

The couple were victims of mutual affection which led them to violate a law which is plain in its intent.

Final disposition of the case will be watched with interest by interested citizens.

Mixed Couple Taken To Criminal Court

Recorder

1-24-33

The case of State vs. Charles and Ruth Burden, Richmond couple, held here on an amalgamation charge, was transferred Wednesday from Municipal court, for lack of jurisdiction, to the Marion Criminal court.

A capias, served on the couple, who have remained in the county jail since their arrest January 14, brought the matter before Judge Frank P. Baker, thus eliminating their appearance before the grand jury.

Salvatore Perfido, brother of the comely girl, is determined that the law shall take its course. When questioned by a Recorder reporter, Perfido refused to comment other than to say that the couple must be separated.

WOULD HAVE JIM CROWED EVEN MOSES

Argus

2-17-33

Judge On Inter-Marriage Case in Indiana Disapproves Act. Fights Prosecution.

St. Louis Mo.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16 —(ANP) When R. L. Bailey, former assistant attorney general for Indiana, told Judge Baker of the Criminal court Thursday afternoon that Moses had married a black woman, approved by God, the jurist replied that Moses had done a lot of things which if he did in Indiana today, he, the court, might have to take charge of him for.

The court's statement was made in the course of argument on a motion to quash the affidavit in the state's case against Charles William Burden and Ruth Mason who inter-married in this city a few weeks ago.

The state contends that Burden has more than one-eighth Negro blood and that Miss Mason is white.

Heavy Sentence Is Possible

The charge in the present case is amalgamation.

The punishment for violation of the statute is a fine and imprisonment for from one to ten years.

Atty. Bailey made the motion to quash on behalf of Durden and Mr. Bailey and Atty. Harry E. Raitano on behalf of Miss Mason.

They set out the following reasons as causes justifying the squashing of the affidavit:

First: That the facts stated in the affidavit (the marriage of the couple) do not constitute a public offense.

Second: That the indictment is vague and uncertain and the statute under which it is drawn is void for uncertainty, in that it does not define Negro or white woman.

Third: That the affidavit contains on its face matters in justification, in that if the defendants are incapable of making a marriage contract, there is no marriage for which they can be punnished.

Do Not Act As In Bible

After the legal aspects of the case had been presented to Judge Baker, he remarked:

"I know that the Lord made these various races: some brown, some yellow and some black, then he fixed their habitations. I am not one disposed to question his wisdom. The purpose of the statute is doubtless to keep them as God made them by preventing intermarriage."

"But, your honor," Mr. Bailey interjected, "Moses married a black woman and when his brother and sister kicked on it, they were charged with murmuring against God and were about to be thrown out of the camp because of their murmuring."

"Well," Judge Baker replied, "Moses did a lot of things which if he did around here today, I might have to take charge of him."

Mr. Bailey then pointed out that the thing to be taken into account was not what Moses did, but the fact that God placed his approval on the act of Moses marrying a black woman.

Black Groom, White Bride Who Wed in Indiana Freed on Bail

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (ANP) — Charles Burden and his white wife, formerly Ruth Mason, both of Richmond, Indiana, who were arrested on a charge of amalgamation after being married here two weeks ago, were released from jail Tuesday.

Bail was set at $1,500 but they were released on their "own recognizance" when R. L. Bailey, attorney, who represented them, stood for Burden and Miss Mason's father agreed to be responsible for her.

Both returned to their homes in Richmond. The decision on the motion to quash, argument on which by Mr. Bailey attracted wide attention, is, to quote Mr. Bailey "still in the bosom of the court." The judge has not indicated when he will give his opinion.

Amalgamation – 1933

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, MD.
POST
NOV 8 1933

Hard to Explain Racial Prejudice

A few days ago one of your readers, signing herself "Mulatto," asked why the discrimination against the colored race. It is hard to find the reason which is blinded prejudice, and I suppose it was primarily caused by their being made slaves by the white men, and with being subjected to many indignities by their unscrupulous masters.

In the first place, the colored man did not ask to come here, he was forcibly brought here against his will—press-ganged. This was both illegal and immoral in the minds of sane-minded people.

What she says in regard to the colored women being made child-bearers for the benefit of their masters I believe to be perfectly true, for when I was a youth a Confederate veteran gave me many details of this and of things he had witnessed. I am inclined to think that "Mulatto" must be of lighter hue than a mulatto to be enabled to mingle freely as she does without discrimination, and I admire her sense of asserting her natural rights.

As a mulatto she has as much white blood in her veins as she has of Negro blood, but as a quadroon or an octoroon, she is much nearer akin to the whites than to the Negro race. As a quadroon her blood would be as three to one in favor of her being white, and in an octoroon her blood would be as seven to one in favor of her whiteness. So, in any of the above cases she is as near or nearer to the white race than to the Negro.

JOHN A. QUAYLE.

5432 Narcissus Ave.

BALTIMORE, MD.
POST
NOV 2 1933

Have Whites Forgot Horrors of Slavery

Has the white race forgotten slavery and the atrocious crimes that were committed against the colored people? How they forced the colored women to bear children for the slave masters, which were taken away from the mothers and sold. How they were beaten and kept in ignorance for more than 400 years. Where do you suppose all the mulattoes descend from, especially in the South?

Just why do you hate us so much seeing we are so closely related. Has there ever been a crime committed by a colored man that the white man has not been guilty of? I have worked in your exclusive stores as saleslady. I go to your theaters (movies), I eat in your restaurants and you don't know I am colored. My great-grandfather is a descendant of one of the most aristocratic families of the South. We are not looking for social equality but justice as God has created all men equal.

A MULATTO.

Mulatto, Quadroon Or Octoroon

A few days ago a letter appeared in the *Post*, by someone who signed herself "Mulatto," asking why discrimination and hatred was shown by so many white people toward the colored race. I am glad to say that many of us heartily sympathize with the colored people. As a rule they are kind and considerate to the whites, their disposition is at all times cheerful under adversity, shedding a gleam of cheerfulness around the more morose whites.

In the first place, the Negro is not to blame for being here; the white man brought them here against their will, illegally and immorally in the eyes of sane-thinkers, and often treated them brutally. This brutality still exists amongst some of our people, and I am ashamed of it.

What "Mulatto" says in regard to making slave women child-bearers for the benefit of their masters, I believe to be perfectly true, for an old Confederate veteran gave me many details of this many years ago when I was a boy. Our colored population is rapidly becoming more white as time slips by, a mockery to the hypocrisy of the many who profess to abhor the Negroes.

To me it seems a shame that those classed as mulattoes, quadroons or octoroons, should be deprived of their natural rights of sharing in the common heritage of the whites, for they are as near or nearer to the whites by blood than they are to the Negro race. Mind you, I'm not asserting that this makes any better personages of them, but it would undoubtedly cause less discrimination, though none should exist to those who are of pure Negro blood. I admire "Mulatto's" nerve for forcing her rights in freely mingling with the whites, in business, restaurants, etc., but I think she has more white blood in her veins than half and half, or mulatto.

But discrimination in such a foul and atrocious manner as recently demonstrated is an indelible stain on our vaunted civilization.

My sympathies go to black, yellow or white whose rights are down-trodden by unscrupulous people whose hearts are not as white as their skins.

5432 Narcissus Avenue,
Baltimore, Md.

Amalgamation - 1933

New Jersey

CANADIANS WAR ON OFAY WIVES

[Exclusively to the AFRO]

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Mrs. M. Florney of the Lake Winnipeg district, is visiting her brother-in-law here at 122 Harrison Avenue.

Mrs. Florney is intensely interested in a popular women's club in Canada, which is striving to bar the admission of white women who have colored husbands, as members.

Intermarriage is so widespread, she said, that the annexed colored people are having a hard time in preserving what they call the decency and respectability of their own clubs, churches, etc., in Canada.

Amalgamation - 1933

New York

POLICE DENY BAN BARRING RACE MIXING

Inspector Says That No Order Has Been Issued to Cops

Police Inspector Thomas J. Leahy of the Sixth division denied Saturday morning that an order had been issued to Harlem police to prohibit white men from walking on the streets of the community with Negro women. The denial was made, during an interview with The Amsterdam News, in refutation to a story which appeared last Wednesday in the daily press.

A similar denial was made Saturday by Police Commissioner James S. Bolan in response to a letter from William L. Patterson, secretary of the International Labor Defense.

The question arose with the arrest of Cyril Briggs, editor of the Harlem Liberator, early on the morning of July 3. Briggs, who is exceedingly light in complexion, was taken into custody by Patrolman McKenna of the West 123d street station in front of 230 West 121st street. The officer stated that he thought Briggs was a white man and that he attempted to question him when he saw him following a young woman into the hallway of the apartment house.

He said that Briggs became abusive and struck him on the arm with his umbrella. The editor testified that he was escorting the young woman home and naturally resented the officer's questioning. He said he only used the umbrella to ward off a blow from the policeman's club. Arraigned before Magistrate Katz, in Harlem Court last Wednesday, Briggs was discharged.

In commenting on the case, Inspector Leahy denied that any discriminatory order had been issued to the police. "Such an order," he said, "would be in direct violation of the Civil Rights Law. It would also be unfair to the residents of Harlem.

"Any police officer may use his discretion, however, in questioning any man, white or black, whom he sees loitering in the side streets in the very early hours of the morning. There is always the possibility that the man may be robbed by someone or may be planning a robbery himself.

"There have been a great number of hallway robberies in Harlem recently and we are doing our best to remedy the situation, but there never has been, nor can there ever be, any order prohibiting the association of members of one race with another. We cannot pick any person's friends and companions for him."

This Is Not Georgia

IT IS COMFORTING to learn that Police Commissioner James S. Bolan and Inspector Thomas J. Leahy have denied ordering their subordinates in Harlem to stop white men accompanying colored women. The denial of such an order came after Cyril Briggs, editor of the Liberator, was arrested for alleged disorderly conduct when halted by a policeman. Mr. Briggs, it seems, was about to enter a hallway with a Negro woman. The editor might readily be mistaken for white. He resented being interfered with and, the policeman asserted, Mr. Briggs attacked him with an umbrella.

WHEN THE CASE came up in Harlem Court the charge was thrown out. The daily press came out with a story declaring that Harlem police had been instructed to stop white men with colored women because of the prevalence of robberies in which the victims were lured by Negro sirens.

THE COMMISSIONER and his inspector state plainly that they have no desire to dictate the race of any person's companions. Inspector Bolan asserts that officers are advised to use their discretion in questioning persons loitering about hallways in the early morning hours. To that there can be little objection from law-abiding citizens. On the other hand, police officials must not let their men be guided by zeal to the extent that they stop every mixed couple. The right to associate with women and men of any race by mutual consent belongs to every person in New York State. Look up Article I of the state constitution if you are hazy on the matter. This is not Georgia.

Amalgamation – 1933.

North Carolina

INTERRACIAL LOVE WORTH 2 YRS. IN N.C.

No Carolina

3-25-33

RALEIGH, N.C.—Two years in the county jail will be the price 21-year-old Josephine Scott, white, will have to pay for being found in a room with Marion Mack, alleged bootlegger, at his home here last week.

Baltimore Md

In addition to the limit of a two-year sentence on the charge of immorality meted out to Mack, three years were thrown in for good measure on old charges of possession of liquor illegally.

Wife Caused Arrest

It was Mrs. Mack who tipped off police that the young white woman was in her home with her husband at 221 Lee Street. They went to the home at 4 a.m., and found the couple together.

At the hearing before Judge W. G. Barnes, Friday, Mack declared that the young woman had been left in his safekeeping by two white men who told him that they had been robbed and wanted her to remain there while they went out in search of the robbers. Judge Barnes, however, gave both Mack and the young woman the limit under the immorality law—two years. They appealed to the Superior Court. Mack's bail was placed at $1,200 while Miss Scott's was $300.

Amalgamation - 1933

Oklahoma.

OKLA. EDITOR COMES OUT FOR INTERMARRIAGE

Afro-Americans

Roscoe Dunjee Tells Whites to Scrap Old Fogey Notions.

3-18-33

MANY CASES OF BASTARDY CITED

Baltimore

White Audience Listens and Approves.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—While the congregation sat mute with amazement and astonishment, Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch, stood in the pulpit of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church, white, here Saturday night and told his auditors that he believed in social equality and the intermarriage of the two races.

Roscoe Dunjee

The St. Paul Church is located in an exclusively white neighborhood in the Capital Hill section.

Taking for his subject, "The Quest of Uunderstanding," the editor told the congregation that there could never develop perfect harmony and accord between the two races until the common accepted theories and notions among white people about Negroes had been scrap-heaped.

"The average white man goes into a frenzy whenever the question of social equality is broached. I want you to know that there is, standing in your pulpit tonight, a Negro who believes in social equality; but I want you followers of the Christian faith to be patient for a moment while I tell you what I have in mind.

Social Equality

"I believe that social equality is something which a man may or may not achieve, based upon the program of living—not upon color. I feel that if a man is as black as my shoe and lives in the Kingdom of Dahomey, lives a better life, has higher ideals, cleaner objectives and justifies his existence more than his Nordic brother who may perchance live out among the drifting snows, such a Negro is the social superior of his whiter brother. The same shoe fits my foot when conditions are reversed. A clearer understanding of the meaning of social equality and the separation of it from the idea of social intermingling will utterly change your mind about social equality and lead every God-fearing man to realize that black folk have a right to fight for lofty levels in clean living and worthy objectives just as all other human beings."

For Intermarriage

Turning to the question of intermarriage. Editor Dunjee said: "I want every lady in this audience who loves her virtue to hear me now. I want you to be patient with my explanation when I say that every law which prevents men of one race marrying into the other should be torn from our statute books.

"My mother's father was a white man. My mother was born out of wedlock. I want to know from you who have just lifted your knees from prayer, whether it would not have been a finer thing a more decent and cleaner thing and far more civilizing in its form had my old gray haired mother who lived a Christian life all of her days, been born in wedlock.

Bishop's Father White

"Just a few days ago," continued the speaker, "down in the city of Jackson, Tenn., the entire city both black and white alike, joined hands to do honor to the 99th anniversary of a venerable black citizen of that community. I refer to Isaac Lane, bishop of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

"I am sure I will surprise you when I say that Bishop Isaac Lane is the illegitimate black son of a white father. Two other brothers of Bishop Lane, whose mother was white, died and filled drunkards' graves. I want to ask you Christian mothers within the sound of my voice, whether you believe this fine old man, who today is rounding out a century in clean living, who has set a high standard in obeying the laws of God and man, should not have had the right to legitimate birth? Will your conscience permit you to say no?

Thinking of Honor

"When my people say they believe in intermarriage they are making a direct attack upon just such situations as this. We are thinking about the honor, the chastity and the virtue of black mothers.

"Whenever, under a form of government, you fix it so the men of one race can make advances toward the women of another race without responsibility, that is the day that the women so approached become the helpless prey of those who so approach them," continued Dunjee.

"If one of you men in this audience approach one of the ladies who sit before me, under certain conditions you are required to give that woman your name, and under certain other more grave conditions you are required to give her child your name.

Out Upon the Desert

"Anti-marriage laws cast Negro women out upon the desert of American life where men of other races can approach them without assuming the serious obligations they must assume when they approach white women.

"When I say I want anti-marriage laws torn from the statute books, I take this position because I want the same constitutional guarantees which surround red women, yellow women and white women here in America to surround also our black women.

"Understanding Negroes on this question will show that we do not seek the tearing down of these legal barriers in order that Negro men can marry white women."

Pastor Agrees

At the conclusion of the address the Rev. George A. Regan, white pastor of the church, in a short talk, endorsed what Editor Dunjee had said, and laid emphasis upon the discussion of inter-marriage.

"Mr. Dunjee's notions on this subject are so unusual and show such violence to all of my preconceived theories and conclusions on this subject that I am bound to agree that he is right. No man who believes in clean living and brotherhood can object to what he has said."

Members of the church crowded the platform and shook the hand of the editor and expressed their desire that he return again in another lecture.

Amalgamation – 1933

Pennsylvania.

License Clerk Places Ban On Mixed Couple

Demands That Southern White Girl Produce Her Birth Certificate

Morris Kulla, staff member of the marriage license bureau, Room 413 City Hall, a Republican appointee from the Twelfth Ward, dodged behind a legal technicality last Monday when he refused to issue a marriage to Columbus Hall, 30, of Washington, D. C., who was accompanied by his white fiancee from Kaiser, W. Va.

The young woman gave her age as 22, but when Hall, who is very light complexioned, told Kulla in answer to the usual question about race that he was a Negro, the clerk insisted that the young woman produce a birth certificate. When she could not do this he refused to issue the license.

When the couple visited Rev. Fred Douglass, pastor of the Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fifteenth and Lombard sts., to whom Hall had a letter of introduction and reported the incident, the clergyman got in touch with Magistrate Edward W. Henry, who made arrangements over the telephone with a clerk in the bureau to issue the license. However, when the couple returned they were again turned down by Kulla.

Some years ago the late Magistrate Amos Scott attempted to have Kulla removed from the marriage license bureau because of his alleged rudeness to Negro applicants.

The couple went back to Washington unmarried.

Ebensburg, Pa. Forced to Issue Mixed Couple License to Wed

[Special to the AFRO]

EBENSBURG, Pa. — Register Charles A. MacIntyre was directed by the court to issue a marriage license to William C. Frederick, of Johnstown and Carrie Elizabeth Brown of Lower Yoder Township.

Application for a marriage license was made by the couple on March 2nd, the application being refused by the register because it contained the statement that Frederick was white and Miss Brown was a mulatto.

Following the refusal of the license, a petition for a writ of mandamus was filed and the writ issued directed against Register MacIntyre to show cause why the license should not be issued. The court's opinion, in commenting upon the matter, states as follows:

"If we were to decide this case in what we believe to be the best interests of civilized society, this license would be refused. But the court further stated that under the laws of Pennsylvania there is nothing to prohibit the issuance of the license, and commenting on this phase of the subject, the court stated:

"Therefore, until an act of assembly is passed in this state prohibiting inter-marriage of races, regardless of a judge's personal opinion, it is the duty to grant licenses to applicants even though they are of different races."

JAIL IS CHEATED AS OFAY WIFE SPURNS CASTE

Plea on Witness Stand Turns Tide in Favor of Hubby

RUSHES TO BAR AS TIME SLIPS BY

Hubby Charged with Threatening Lives.

PHILADELPHIA—The white wife of Thomas Ashton, 50, of 1015 South 20th Street, appeared in Quarter Sessions Court here, last Friday and frantically pleaded for the freedom of her brown-skinned husband, charged with assault and battery on two neighbors and threats to kill with a meat cleaver.

"My husband is a good, kind and conscientious husband," the white mate who crossed the color line and defied brazen stares of contempt in the courtroom to rush to the aid of her husband, asserted.

Not Drunk.

"The charge that my husband was drunk is not true," she added. "And the allegation that he threatened anyone's life with a meat cleaver is ridiculous."

Ashton had been arrested over a week ago when Mr. and Mrs. Leon Anthony, occupants of an apartment in the same building in which the Ashtons reside, summoned police of the 22th and Fitzwater Streets police station and made charges against Ashton. Later, Magistrate Edward W. Henry held Ashton for court over the protestations of his white wife, Minnie, 45 years of age.

At the trial before Judge McDevitt last Friday, police who arrested Ashton testified that Ashton stood at the doorway to the apartment house, armed with a meat cleaver, and defied them to enter the building. They further testified that he was under the influence of liquor at the time the arrest was made.

It was obvious that the jury was impressed with the story told by the Anthonys and police officers. Conviction of Ashton was practically a certainty. It was then that Ashton's wife, seated in the rear of the courtroom, dashed to the bar of the court and asked permission to be sworn in as a witness and to testify in the interest of her husband.

With steady, though excited, tread she approached the witness stand as wide-eyed whites in the courtroom stared coldly at her. In a firm voice, occasionally glancing in the direction of her husband, she entered her plea, finally winning the sympathy of the jurors.

Ashton, acquitted, left the courtroom with his white wife clinging tearfully to his arm.

True Stories of Passing

Sent in by Readers of the AFRO-AMERICAN after Reading Mr. Taylor's Stories of White People Who Pass as Colored, and Colored People Who Have Gone White.

Pennsylvania Constable

Out in western Pennsylvania in a Pittsburgh suburb there is a colored constable who passes for a white man although the majority of the citizens of both races in the community are cognizant of it.

For years he has been passing—in fact he started when he was a boy—the decision being made as soon as he was apprised that his ancestors had much to do with the settling of many of the communities outside of the city of Pittsburgh.

For over thirty years this man has been a constable and represents a section of his town that has the reputation of being the most prejudiced section in the community. When the Ku Klux Klan was at its height, there, this particular part of the city was the hot spot for the Klansmen and even today there are still traces of one hundred per cent activity. However, despite all of this, no one has seen fit to oppose the constable in the last three elections and neither has anyone seen fit to besmirch his name with political mud which is so often employed in election campaigns.

The Negroes of the community do not fret themselves about this—it is accepted among them and only contacts which are absolutely necessary are maintained between his family and the colored people. Any additional mingling is always brought on by the constable, his white wife or children.

J. E. J.

Amalgamation - 1933

Tennessee

Trenton, Tenn. Democrat
June 29, 1933

NTER-RACIAL CASE HAS BEEN GIVEN TRIAL

Was Tried in Huntingdon; Bond Reduced to $500, Jointly; Bound to Aug. Term.

John Nolan, white man, and Bertha Shepherd Nolan, colored, who have recently returned from New York state to Humboldt, as man and wife, were tried in Huntingdon Tuesday and their bonds were lowered from $1,000 each to $500 jointly, to appear in August term of Circuit court.

In the hearing the law of 1822 was interpreted to the effect that in case a white man marries a negro woman, or a white woman marries a negro man, the penalty and charges are brought against the white person and not the negro. The law construes that in case of inter-racial marriages between the white and negro races the full charges should go against the white party as it is the elevating of the negro and the lowering of the white race no matter which sex of the white race it is that takes the negro for a mate.

Lawyer J. T. Crisp, of Humboldt defended his clients from the standpoint that Nolan knew nothing of such a law at the time of the marriage and that the Nolans had not returned to Gibson county to make their home. The case was closed with the trial to come up in the August term of the circuit court and the reduction of the bond to $500, jointly.

"The Race Purity Racket"

BY WILLIAM PICKENS
(For The A. N. P.)

The following letter shows very clearly how southern officers in courts take advantage of their so-called race-purity laws in order to rob colored people, especially of their money and labor. We dismiss for the present the question of the unwisdom of any colored persons going into the south as husband or wife of any white person, knowing the savage laws which will attack them there. We wish to call attention to the fact that these laws are really not sincerely and honestly enforced but are used often to extort money from the luckless people who may fall afoul of them. In the following case it is our suspicion that they made it possible for these people to make bail in order to rob them, because they knew that humans would prefer to lose several thousand dollars rather than to spend five years in any Tennessee jail.

If a thorough test has never been made of the right of one state to attack lawful contracts made in another state, the test should be made as soon as possible.

All sorts of rackets are likely to spring up and attack a segregated and oppressed people. I was reading the other day about that doctor in Los Angeles, who was sued by one white wife who succeeded in getting a judgment for $300 a month alimony. The doctor is now being sued by some white husband because his wife has gone to work for this doctor. In all likelihood this white man had not spoken to his wife for six months or a year, but as soon as he found a chance to get a few dollars through a court which may be prejudiced against more or less intimate race relations, he started suit for the "alienation of the affections" of a white wife whom he was otherwise perhaps glad to get rid of or who certainly was glad to get rid of him, if she be sane.

The following letter from an intelligent colored woman who was honorably married to an intelligent white man, is certainly enlightening:

"Mr. William Pickens, Sr.

"Dear Sir:

"I am writing to see if you can help me or advise me what to do. I am a graduate of.....hospital. I was in the first class that finished from there in .....

"I was born at....., graduated from the junior high school in that city. I came East at the age of sixteen, ... My father now resides at ....., Tenn. I am married to ...., white, an attendant of ..... hospital. We were married in....., ...

"We had our vacations together this year. . . We drove by car from ....., Ohio, to ....., Tennessee, and we arrived in....., June seventeenth, ... We went there to see my sick father and to repair his home. We were arrested there for the violation of Race Marriage Laws and placed under $1,000 bond each. And the Mayor of the City, ———, told the district attorney, the magistrate, and deputy sheriff to fine us $50 each for the city of ..... In default of the $1,000 bond we were jailed and remained there from June 21 to June 27.

"My father is seventy-eight years old, and very feeble. He mortgaged the last thing he had which was a house with ten acres more or less of ground around it to it to Attorney ..... for $250, counsel fees to defend us. He took out a habeas corpus writ ..... and were were taken to ....., Tenn. for trial before Judge ..... It was not a jury trial. The judge said, 'As it was a state case and carried with it a penalty of one to five years in the state prison he could not dismiss the case.' It had to be tried before a jury in the August term of the circuit court. But he reduced the bonds to $500 each he said, 'and give us a chance to make bail if we could.' The district attorney said, 'You niggers did not make the laws here; we make the laws to suit ourselves.' He said, 'That law was before Abraham Lincoln's time, and will continue until judgment day." My father mortgaged his property once more for securities to Mr. ....., the bondsman. He took $75 fee for making the bonds where he was only supposed to take $50 for a thousand dollar bond.

"The lawyer did nothing for us more than take out the writ. Wednesday he wired me to send him $250 immediately or all the property would be sold. I didn't send him a penny. He promised us he would free us for the $250 and that he was getting an older lawyer to help him out and he didn't get anyone. Two hundred and fifty dollars was highway robbery. He has not done anything for us and he wants. If we paid him $250, he would leave the case immediately.

"And we are not going to return for trial because we would never get a fair trial and besides those people are so ignorant there they might lynch us. Otherwise they would give us the full penalty.

"If you could help us or advise us what to do I would appreciate it because I certainly hate to see my aged father lose the last thing he possesses on earth.

"I learned about you through Mrs. ..... and Mrs....., a nurse that graduated with me. They said you were a race man and probably you could help me or give me some advice. I have a day off each week. I am off Friday each week.

"I am enclosing a clipping out of the paper.

"I would not like my name published in the paper as I am a nurse in ..... hospital. . . I have been in the papers so much. For three days we carried the headlines of the front page of all the southern papers. And I am afraid that so much publicity might cause us to lose our jobs.

"Awaiting an early reply, I remain,

Very truly yours,
....."